THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND—PRINTED (EVERY WED NESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS—AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No. 1237.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1804. [VOLUME XVIII.

FAMILY FLOUR.

A CONSTANT supply of FLOUR, of a superior quality, for family use, kept for sale by
GEORGE WATT.
Richmond, March 5, 1804. tf.

For Sale,

The finest Old Madeira and Sherry
WINE,
In Butts, Hogsheads and Quarter Casks—Also, a few hundred bushels
CADIZ SALT.
BROWN, RIVES & Co.
Richmond, 6th August, 1804. 3w.

N. B.—Wanted to purchase, BANK SCRIP, of the Virginia Bank. B. R. & Co.

I SHALL depart for the Western Country on the 10th of next month. Those gentlemen who wish me to settle their taxes in Kentucky, or on the North side of the Ohio, will be pleased to deposit the amount of sums due on their respective tracts, with my commission and charges, at the Office of Messrs. Pickett, Pollard & Johnston: attention is requested to this notice, as the situation of the subscriber compels him positively to declare, that he cannot, in future, be in advance, even for his best friends.
GEO: CLARKE.
August 3d, 1804.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust made to the subscriber by Bartlett Still, to secure to Wm. Rhodes the payment of 666 dollars 67 cents, with interest thereon from the 29th of June, 1802, will be exposed to sale at Auction for ready money, between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the forenoon of Friday the 24th of next month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, four half acre
LOTS OF GROUND,
in the said city, denoted and known in the survey made by William G. Paine, for William Du Val, by the numbers 33, 34, 41 and 42. A deed of conveyance with special warranty will be made to the purchaser, by
CHARLES COPLAND, Trustee.
Richmond, 31st July, 1804. 3w.

AT a meeting of the President and Directors of the Bank of Virginia, on Thursday the 2d of August, 1804—

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors will "proceed to appoint the following Officers on the 30th "current, viz:

"Two Tellers;
"One Discount Clerk;
"One Runner;—and
"One Porter.

"RESOLVED, That the first Teller shall be allowed "$1200; second Teller $900; Discount Clerk $900; "Runner $600; and the Porter $400 per annum."

Teste,
WM. DABNEY, Clerk.

To Rent,

FOR one year, possession to be delivered on the first October next, two fire proof brick TENEMENTS, calculated for Warehouses, situated near the Basin and contiguous to the most busy part of the town.

They will be rented separately or together, as may best suit the persons who may bargain for them.

The terms will be made known by Wm. McKIM, who is authorised to lease them.
July 24th, 1804. tf

At a convocation of the Visitors and Governors of William and Mary College, held at the Council Chamber within the said College the 7th day of July, 1804—

RESOLVED, That the Visitors of William and Mary College will, on the 28th day of September next, proceed to the appointment of a Professor of Mathematics; and that notice thereof be immediately given in the public papers.

A Copy—Teste, W. RUSSELL, c. c.

BANK OF VIRGINIA.

At a General Meeting of the Stockholders,

"RESOLVED, That until certificates for the "stock held in this institution be issued under "the bye laws hereof, the scrip or evidence of shares "held herein be transferable by indorsement or as"signment, and that all the shares standing in the "name of any stockholder shall be transferred in "the books of this company to the person or per"sons producing the scrip or evidence of such shares "regularly endorsed or assigned.

"RESOLVED, That the president of the bank "at Richmond be directed to call a meeting of all "stockholders (which meeting shall be in the city "of Richmond on the first Monday in September "next) for the purpose of adopting such bye laws, "rules and regulations as shall be deemed necessary "for the government of the institution; and consi"dering other subjects important to its interest."

A true extract from the proceedings of the general meeting of Stockholders, on Saturday, July 7th, 1804.
Teste, Wm. DABNEY, Sec'ry.

☞ The Stockholders are requested to attend a general meeting at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, on the first Monday in September next, for the purposes stated in the foregoing resolution.
AB'M. B. VENABLE, President.

Just Received,

And for sale by the subscribers, a large assortment of the following Articles, which will be sold very low for cash, or on a short credit for approved acceptances in Richmond—viz.

A large assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes.
A ditto Cotton Cambricks, plain, figur'd and black.
A ditto Silks and Florentines and Silk Keens.
Cotton and Silk Stockings.
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas and Parasols.
Black, blue, yellow and striped Nankeens.
Laces, Edgings and Ribbons.
Tambour'd Lace and Lappet Muslins.
Silk Gloves, of all colours.
Men, Boys and Children's Hats.
Cotton, Cassimeres and India Cotton.
Brown Holland and Durants.
Romals, Handkerchiefs, Dimities, &c. &c.

Block & Judah.
April 25th, 1804.

Elegant Piano Fortes for sale.

HENLEY & Co.

Grand, Portable Grand, Patent Side-Board, and Plain PIANO FORTE MAKERS,

INFORM the citizens of Richmond, they manufacture Instruments of the above description, on the newest and most approved plans, with Pedal's Patent Swell, Sonophant and French Harp Stop, which they warrant to be equal, if not superior, to any imported, and on more reasonable terms.

Musical Instruments, of all kinds, repaired, &c.—Apply at Mr. Prichard's Book-Store, Main-street, or at Wm. Davidson's.
July 17th, 1804.

For Glasgow,

The British ship JEANIE,

JOHN Cowan, master, now at City Point; will be ready to receive Tobacco in a few days, and having part of her cargo engaged, will sail by the first proximo. For terms, apply to the Captain on board, to Robert & Allan Pollok & Co. Richmond, or to
BUCHANAN & POLLOK:
Who offer for sale on board said ship,
10,000 bushels of
Liverpool Stoved Salt.
Petersburg, 6th August, 1804.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of the United States for the 5th Circuit in the Virginia district, bearing date the 3d day of December, 1803, *in behalf of John Glassell, against William Walker, James Walker, Merry Walker, and John Walker,*
WILL BE SOLD,
to the highest bidder, for Cash, at Kanhawa court house, on the 24th day of August next, the following Tracts of

LAND,
—VIZ—

ONE, granted to William Walker on the 3d of May 1786, containing 112 1-4 acres, on Elk river, a branch of the Great Kanhawa, about 6 miles from the mouth, opposite to a survey made for Leonard Cooper and Wm. Morris, at the mouth of the second creek that empties into Elk on the South side.

One other Tract, granted to said William Walker on the 26th May 1788; containing 500 acres, on the head waters of the left hand fork of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, at the shallow ford, about 4 or 5 miles from the mouth of said river, adjoining a survey made for said Walker.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the third bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek.

One other Tract, granted to the said William Walker on the 26th May 1788 containing 770 acres, on Elk river, on the South East side, about a mile from its mouth.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 27th of May 1788, containing 100 acres, on the North side of Elk river, the fourth bottom above the mouth of Sandy Creek, on the same side of the river.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th May 1788, containing 1000 acres, on a left hand branch of a creek emptying into Elk river on the North West side, opposite to the first island on said rive.

One other Tract, granted to the said Wm. Walker on the 26th of May 1788, containing 200 acres, on the South side of Elk river, the third bottom on the river above William Arbuckle's land, opposite the mouth of Sandy Creek.

The whole of the above mentioned land, at the time it was surveyed, lay in the county of Greenbrier; all of which will be sold, or so much thereof, as shall be sufficient to raise the sum of four thousand one hundred and ten dollars, 38 cents, with interest on 2798 dollars 78 cts. at 5 per centum per annum from the 22d March 1799; and

The costs of suit and carrying this decree into effect.

BENJAMIN MOSBY, Acting Comm'r.
Jnue 7th, 1804. (tds.)

The full-blooded English Stallion

and most complete running horse

TICKLE-TOBY,

WILL stand the ensuing season at my stable in the upper end of Chesterfield county, five miles from Goode's and Bevil's Bridges, and twelve from Genito. The terms, his pedigree and performance will be made known before the season commences.
THOMAS BRANCH.
August 7th, 1804.

Auditor's Office, 10th August, 1804.

THE Commissioners of the Revenue are requested to send as soon after the 15th of September as possible to this Office, by post, a list of licences granted to merchants in their respective counties or corporations.
3* SAM'L. SHEPARD, Aud'r.

200 Hogsheads Tobacco wanted

on Freight to a port in FRANCE, for the

Ship VIRGINIA,
Captain JAMES PETRIE.

AS it is an object to get this ship early to sea, a moderate freight will be accepted, and the ship warranted to sail by the 20th September next. The VIRGINIA is a very fine ship, built of teek wood, and coppered to the bends. For terms, apply to
BROWN, RIVES & Co. *Richmond*,
JAMES CAMPBELL, *Petersburg*,
or, to
JOHN NEWELL, Jun. *Norfolk*.
Richmond, Aug. 10th, 1804. 3w

Blank Bonds
For sale at this Office.

Miss Robbins,

AFTER making her sincere acknowledgments to her friends and the public for that portion of patronage which she has experienced, wishes to inform her patrons that, on the first Monday in September next, she will REMOVE HER SCHOOL to Shocko-Hill, to a house nearly opposite to Mr. COPLAND'S; where she wishes to receive half a dozen Young Ladies as boarders. Aug. 9.

In pursuance of a Deed of Trust, executed by George Martin, of the county of Amherst, to me, for the purpose of securing a debt therein specified, to William Brown & Co. of Warminster, I will, on Thursday, the 20th day of Sept. next, at the dwelling house of the said Martin, proceed to SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, *for* READY CASH,

A NEGRO Man and Woman, two Horses several head of Cattle, and sundry articles of Household Furniture, or as much thereof as will be sufficient to discharge the said debt with Interest and the expence attending this trust.
RICHARD POWELL.
Warminster, August 1st, 1804. 5w

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a very valuable tract of *LAND*, lying in Orange and Granville counties, bounded by Flat River on the West, by the river Neuse on the South, by Knap of Reeds Creek on the East, and by a straight line from the first to the last mentioned water course on the North, containing 1200 acres, and forming almost a perfect square; better than one half of the tract consists of rich low grounds, the whole being extremely well adapted to the culture of wheat, corn, &c. and much of it to tobacco. No plantation in the district of Hillsboro' is better calculated for raising stock of all kinds, and particularly hogs, as the uncleared low grounds afford a most excellent range for them. On it there is a good brick dwelling house, containing 5 rooms, kitchen, smoke-house, &c. all of which, at a very trifling expence, may be put into a condition suitable to the accommodation of a genteel family.—There is also on it a large well built granary, lately erected and capable of holding several thousand bushels of grain. If the whole tract should be tho't too large for one purchaser, it may be divided into two compact plantations. Possession may be had this fall as soon as the growing crop is taken off, and wheat may be sown earlier if desired by the purchaser. Such persons as may be disposed to view this tract of land, will make application to Mr. Richard Bennehan, who lives near it, and who formerly lived on it; and for terms, application may be made either to him or to
DUNCAN CAMERON.
Hillsborough, (N. C.) July 16, 1804. 3m.

By virtue of a Decree of the High Court of Chancery, pronounced on the fourth day of June, eighteen hundred and one, and amended by the Chancery Court for the district of Williamsburg, in April last, WILL BE SOLD, *on the premises, to the highest bidder, on the 28th day of August next, to satisfy a debt due from the estate of Hugh Nelson dec. late of the county of York, to Nathaniel Burwell,*

A Tract of LAND,

IN the county of Hanover, belonging to the estate of the said Hugh Nelson, deceased, containing about 380 acres, more or less, lying on both sides the South Anna river, together with the Merchant Mill and its appurtenances, which for a number of years past has been occupied by Micajah Crew, as a manufacturing mill. Possession of the mill may be had immediately, and of the plantation at the end of the year. The above property will be sold "upon a credit till the fourteenth day of March, 1806, for nine hundred pounds, with interest thereon, at six per centum per annum, from the 16th day of July, 1800, till the day of sale—part of the purchase money and the residue of the purchase money is to be paid in cash.

The commissioners, or any two of them, will then convey the premises to the purchaser, immediately executing a deed of trust for the premises to the commissioners, with a relinquishment of dower, if required, authorising two of the commissioners, on the non-payment of the aforesaid sum of nine hundred pounds and the interest aforesaid, with interest thereon at six per centum per annum, from the day of sale to the time of payment, upon four weeks notice in any newspaper published in the city of Richmond, to sell the premises.

A particular description of the property, is omitted; because it is supposed that any person wishing to become a purchaser, would first view the premises. Micajah Crew, who lives adjoining the property, will shew it, and give any further information that may be required.

The Commissioners.
July 19th, 1804. 4w

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery holden in Richmond, May 19th, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Glover and Elizabeth Glover, executor and executrix of Joseph Glover, dec'd. *Plts.*
AND
James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, surviving partners of Gordon, Monteith & Company, and Carter B. Harrison, executor of James Willison, deceased, *Dfts.*

THE defendants James Gordon, Walter Monteith, and William Robertson, not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

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Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 8th, 1804,

BETWEEN
Robert Dunbar, attorney in fact for John Ritchie, jun. and Jane his wife, late Jane Hay, and Ann Hay of the kingdom of Great-Britain, *Plts.*
AND
Gavin Lawson and Thomas Fitzhugh, executors of Alexander Rose, dec. *Defts.*

THE defendant Gavin Lawson not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. C.
8w.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

James Callaway, Plaintiff,
AGAINST
Matthew Dobson & Joshua Dobson, administrators of John Dobson, deceased, Defendants } In Chancery, upon an injunction.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,

Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Charles Herries and Company, Plts.
AGAINST
Carter B. Harrison, administrator with the will annexed of Benjamin Harrison, deceased, and James Bruce Nicholls, Defts. } In Chancery.

THE defendant James Bruce Nicholls not having entered his appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this district: On motion of the plaintiffs, by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant James Bruce Nicholls do appear here on the first day of the next term and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
JAMES BLAGROVE, D. C.

Westham Iron Foundery,

NEAR RICHMOND.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of informing the Public, that he has taken a lease, and is at present working, the above Foundery; and having provided the best artists in that line, from New-York and George-Town, together with Pig Iron, of the first quality, proposes to cast, Mill Gudgeons and Inks, of every description; also, cast Iron Wheels for the Machinery of Mills; Rumford, registered and plain Grates; grate front and bottoms, for Rumfordizing fire places; large and small stoves; Franklin Stoves, for wood or coal; kitchen grates, with crane and range complete; coach warmers; plain stoves and maul'd plates; cast railing of every pattern, plow shares & plow boards; cast coach, phaeton and chair boxes; scale weights from 1 to 60 lb; sash and clock weights: patent taw irons for smiths, on a very approved plan; backs, jams and back lays; nail cutting machines with screws complete, wheel barrow bowlers; garden ditto; cast iron anvils; fire dogs and hand irons of every description—together with any other article in the casting line, to a given pattern, at the shortest notice, by application at the furnace, or to
JAMES DUNLAP, in Richmond.
March 24th, 1804. w3m.
P. S. Old Iron purchased by application as above.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, the 28th day of May, 1804,

BETWEEN
William Roberts, Plaintiff,
AND
Roger Dixon, eldest son and heir of Roger Dixon, deceased, Thomas Roberts, and Daniel Barret, Defendants.

THE defendant Roger Dixon not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *it is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste,
Peter Tinsley, C. C.

NOTICE.

A PETITION will be presented to the next Legislature of Virginia, praying the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Virginia, and an increase of the capital of the said Bank, contiguous to the town of Alexandria.
Fairfax, 9th July, 1804.

Foreign Intelligence.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Commons, June 5.

Mr. Windham made the subjoined speech, in answer to Mr. Pitt:

He was sorry to observe the plan he had just heard stated by his right hon. friend was not calculated to give better hopes as to the peefection of our military system, than any that had hitherto been adopted. It certainly was not surprising, that on a subject of this nature, there should be many differences of opinion. His right honorable friend differed now from the opinion he had given at a former day; and he now differed in many particulars from his right honorable friend; but that difference did not go the length of opposing the whole of the plan. He was compelled to dissent from some parts, but not from all; for, if he did, he should dissent from himself. The reduction of the militia, which was now proposed, was a measure he would always heartily concur in, and was one he always thought should have been adopted. He also highly approved of that part of the plan which had for its object the getting rid of high bounties; an evil which every person throughout the country had felt; and the removal of which, laid the foundation of the best hopes for recruiting the regular army. The commutation of service was another measure which he approved of so much, that he should have proposed it himself were it not now offered to the consideration of the house. After having said this much of the parts of the measure to which he agreed, he would next come to the less pleasing task of stating the principal points to which he disagreed. And first, he would allude to the plan, so far as it related to voluntary and compulsory service; between these two there was a very nice line of distinction to be drawn. One great evil that had prevailed in our military system, was, that of providing for the exigency of the moment, without looking forward to future consequences. It was in this manner the army of reserve had been raised; a measure which, though bad in its principles and consequences, did produce some temporary benefit. The house was, however, now freed from the consideration that had been continually pressing upon it; namely, that of providing for the present emergency only, and shutting their eyes to distant consequences. Whatever he might think of the danger which still pressed upon the house, yet he could not be blind to this, that the country was now in a far better state of security than it was in at the time when the danger first threatened us; but, at the same time, we were not secure as could be wished. The house ought to consider that it was not tied down to bare plans of the moment, and then examine the present plan on that principle. Now, in a general provision for a permanent establishment, he would ask whether any thing like a compulsory measure should be resorted to? If compulsory measures could be resorted to? If compulsory measures could be rendered complete, nothing would be found more effectual than they were. But here it was necessary to take into consideration such measures as were fit to be adopted in different countries. That which was proper to be adopted in different countries. That which was proper to be adopted in one of the monarchies on the continent, would be very unfit for Great Britain. Every country had undoubtedly a supreme power of enforcing by law any measure which it should think proper to carry into effect. The power possessed by the King of Prussia was not greater in his dominions than that of the king, lords and commons of Great Britain; neither was the power of the emperor of Germany, or even of the new emperor of France; although the latter would do many things which the British parliament would not attempt. We had, however, the power of imitating some of the monarchs of Europe, if we choose; but, in such a country as this, compulsory measures in our hands were not like the same measure in the hands of other states. We must go by the constitution of the realm. We could not take short cuts to attain a certain object. The King of Prussia might, indeed, exercise his compulsory power, by sending his recruiting servants through his dominions, to compel such men as they choose to fix upon, to join his armies. In this country, however, it was very different. We must here act in the spirit of the law and the constitution of the country. Ours was such a complicated machine, that half the force of it was lost, in endeavoring to overcome the fraction of the different parts.

Difficulties were not to be got over in an indirect manner. Compulsion could not be used all at once. Men could not be forced all at once to enter into the military service, except in the very last extremity. Nor could we do as was done in Russia, where those peasants, who were attached to the soil, were obliged to follow the owners of the land, whose vassals they were. We must use compulsion in a circuitous manner. And in this mixed system, great care ought to be taken that the compulsory should not interfere with the voluntary system. All that was got by compulsory measures was not clear gain; for we got only for a limited service, that which we might and ought to have had for general service. But it was said, that if men once entered into a limited service, they would afterwards be induced to engage for general service. This was not strictly the fact. Some might be disposed to change the conditions of their service in that manner.

But against these, an equal number might be set off; an equal number of persons might be found, who, thinking that they had already "sown their wild oats," would not enter into a more extended service than that which they were in already.—They would speak in this way, "If I am to be a soldier, I will be a soldier at home, and not subject myself to be sent to a foreign country all my life." It was well known that numbers entered and re-entered into the Militia; and that they preferred to be in that service to being in the army. After this observing how fallacious the hope was of obtaining those men for general service, he next stated his objection to any plan that went to divide the army into two parts; which must be the case, if some of the men were liable to serve for life, and others only bound for a limited time; namely, the time for which they had undertaken to serve in the army of reserve, before they entered into the regular troops. The plan now proposed by the right hon. friend might be described as a plan of recruiting, by means of parish officers, when it was compared to what had been before practised, and which had so much impeded the recruiting for the army. The overseers of parishes certainly were not the best recruiting officers. They were now to be limited as to the amount of the bounty they were to give. But if they could not get men for that bounty, they must either be subjected to a fine, or give a large bounty. What security had parliament, that they would not do the latter? and if so, all the evil-sequings out of large bounties would be revived. Parliament was now to be called on to establish a *minimum:* it could never be preserved, and the attempt would produce bad consequences. As to the individuals who happened to be drawn by ballot, having ever exerted themselves to procure substitutes, he did not think it had produced any other effect, except that of raising the price of substitutes. When a countryman happened to be drawn for any service by ballot, he looked upon the event with as much terror and surprise, as if he had been seized with a fit of apoplexy. So far from being able to get a substitute, he went from parish to parish, lamenting over his hard fate, and making his moans to every body he met. He went about to look for a true friend; one person would tell him that a man in the next parish could instruct him what to do. After going to various places, he was at last sent to a crimp, who undertook, for a certain specified sum of money, to get a man to serve for him. He therefore contended, that parish officers know nothing of the mode by which men could be raised; and that, if they did, it would be improper to entrust them with the raising of men. It was probable they might exercise tyranny and oppression over many people. A man might refuse to enter, on being applied to by them; and it might fairly be asked whether that man stood any chance of obtaining parish relief, when he happened to apply for it? Parish officers would be induced to commit this injustice, because a fine was to be levied on them if they did not provide their quota of men in a given time.—These circumstances, in his mind, operated as a great objection against suffering parish officers to be recruiting serjeants. The whole and the only advantage of this plan appeared to be, there was a chance of an additional inducement for men to enter into the regular army, if they were first got into an army whose service was limited; but after men were once got into those reservois, there must be another machinery to get them out again, there must be fresh expence. The first service was to be in some manner compulsory, and the rest voluntary. But would men voluntarily enter into the army; and, if they did, would a number of them go together into any battalion they should be directed to enter?

Among soldiers there was an infinite variety of whims and caprices as to the regiments they might wish to be be in. One man would prefer a particular regiment, because some officer belonged to it, whom he might wish to serve under. Another man would dislike a regiment on account of an officer being in it, whom he supposed to be his enemy. A soldier would say, "I prefer going to this or that regiment, because *bet such a one* is in it," *(a loud laugh.)* Some of the men would wish to go to a regiment that was in a hot climate. In short it was impossible to reckon any thing on the voluntary zeal which might actuate persons to change from a limited to an unlimited service, in such a manner as should be attended with beneficial effects. There were a thousand considerations operating against the probable benefit of this plan. Parliament was at this moment about to make a great force, which was to become stationary, and not to serve out of the country; and, with all the precautions and limitations about to be adopted, the bounty would be as high, if not higher, than what had been first hit upon, this was the great evil which produced all the inconveniences now complained of, in our military system. Within his own memory, the bounty given to solders, on enlisting, was a mere triffle, in general it did not exceed one guinea. This was the state of recruiting previous to the fatal system of procuring substitutes which hah since prevailed. Then there was a competition between the compulsory and voluntary force, which produced great public inconvenience. Another important view in which this subject ought to be considered, was the effect produced by the volunteer system now existing in this country. It was now understood, that from the great extent to which this system was carried, there was a general military spirit in the country. For his own part, he did not look on this system as likely to produce any benefit; he could not help thinking that the plan of making every man a soldier, was to put the country in that situation in which she was not to have any great military force at all. The greatest military countries in the world, where there were the most powerful standing armies, so far from having volunteers, had not even a militia. And those countries that had militias or volunteers, were not military countries. The very existence of such a half military force served to deaden, instead of enlivening an army, and the military spirit that should actuate that army. The military spirit was kept up, enlivened, and directed to great objects by those who were not in military habits; and not by those who affected to imitate the soldiers of an army. It was like players performing on the stage. The dramatic spirit which shewed itself in fine acting, was not kept up by the bad players, but by those who were not players at all—by the plandits and encouragement of the audience. Just so the men belonging to an army were spirited up to great acts by the approbation of the people, who, without being in the character of rivals, admired their military glory. Had women no share in keeping up a military spirit? They certainly had in a very great degree; and they partook not of the military character.

Now he would ask what was the case with us at present? We had an immense *home* army, without the discipline of a real army which was a dead weight upon the country. It had all the insignia and fine trappings, the lace, belts, &c. which were the appendages of, and ought to belong to a real army; as the honourable marks of distinction due to military service. Then this great force, with all its appointments, in imitation of troops of the line, with Colonels, Majors, Captains, &c. tended to depreciate military rank, and make military distinctions contemptible. Then the standing army, a great part of which had perhaps been distinguished by brilliant services, was surrounded and lostt within this immense force, which performed no service at all. While such a system as this prevailed, we never could expect to have a great or powerful army. Now, he would ask why some simple mode might not be adopted for the better recruiting our regular forces? In doing so, there was no occasion, for any competition of plans. His idea of a plan was to have no plan at all. There was only one thing to be done, and that was to let men be enlisted for the army for a term of years, as was the case with the British armies. What occasion had the members of that House to be racking their brains to find out a way to do a thing which, if let alone would do for itself? The object would be obtained, if those things that obstructed it were once removed. Why, he would ask, could not G. Britain have a powerful standing army, as well as other countries?—Her population was encreased; so were her wealth, trade and manufactures, and there were great sources for supplying recruits. There was no such extraordinary call for labor to prevent men from enlisting, when it appeared by returns on the table, that it cost England and Wales upwards of five millions a year for supporting the poor! How could there be a want of recruits, under a proper system, when vast sums were laid out every year, to prevent emigrants from Scotland? Could not this be better prevented by recruiting the armies? Let the experiment of a proper system of recruiting be but once tried, and he saw nothing that could render it hopeless. It never had been fairly done before compulsatory means were resorted to. All the means hitherto adopted, had done nothing more than fill the country with half military force, which dispirited and stripped the armies of its honours. And its honours. And all this was done with no other view than the chance, that, by a double kind of destination, some of the men, composing this force, would be induced to go into the army; that, for a smaller bounty, they would first go into a limited, and afterwards, for an additional bounty into an unlimited service.

This was a system of difficulties, created without any kind of necessity. Such was the faction for legislation prevailing in Parliament, that the plain common ideas, upon every subject must necessarily be changed. It was like the apprentice who was going to run away with his mistress; and when a person came to tell him there was no obstruction in the way as the street door was open, he replied, "Would you have me go out at the street door, when I can get the lady and myself down from the window? what should I do with my rope ladders, if I went away by the common passage?" This was exactly the case with those who had been attempting to improve our military system; they were trying difficult experiments, when the the plain, easy way, lay before them: and this produced the train of evil consequences, that had been so long felt.—Feeling as he did upon this subject, he must oppose the present motion.

LONDON, June 14.

Mr. Drake is to embark at a Danish port for England. The Elector of Saxony would not permit him to remain in his territory, alledging (according to the Paris papers,) 'that his principles did not permit him to harbour a man ordered to quit Munich, for having dishonoured the first and most sacred of characters."

June 15.

It appears by our letters of yesterday from the Kentish Coast, that some further movement of the enemy's flotilla have taken place between Calais and Boulogne. Upon this subject we have received the following letters:

SANDGATE, June 13.—"Soon after post yesterday afternoon, signals were displayed along the shore of the enemy being in motion: it was however, at that time too thick to see any thing distinctly. About seven o'clock it cleared off, and enaoled us by the help of telescopes, to see the French shore with great perspicuity. It appears that about twenty two of the Enemy's vessels, taking advantage of the absence of the Calais squadrob, and, the south east wind, had come out of Calais in the afternoon, and were working along shore to form a junction with the Boulogne Flotilla.

"Our vessels were then lying at anchor along the shore opposite Boulogne, extending in a long line, but as there was very little wind, they were unable to prevent the enemy's vessels from reaching Boulogne. One squadron consisted of about 18 sail, six of which were brigs, and the rest frigates and bombs, As our vessels could not attempt to intercept the enemy with the least probability of success, there was no firing of any consequence."

The Military defence bill went through a committee of the whole house last night, and the report is to be received this day. It is understood, that in consequence of the formidable opposition the Minister experiences, he means to prorogue Parliament as soon as the present measures shall have passed into a law.

The German Electors and Princes have sent new credentials to their Minister at the court of France. The Elector Arch Chancellor of the Empire has written to the Emperor of the French, to compliment him upon his elevation. As his Electoral Highness would not act without the concurrence of Austria, we may be sure that the new government will be acknowledged by the court of Vienna.

All the English at Leghorn have been arrested and conveyed to the new fortress:—seals were put by the French upon all their papers, ware-houses, and effects. From this measure only such Englishmen were exempted as have lived there for 15 years as Tuscan subjects.

A letter from Vienna, dated May 23, says, "There is a talk now of an important change in the political state change of Europe. The principal item of this report is, that, as Napoleon Bonaparte receives the Imperial crown of France, Poland will, by the intervention of Russia, and with the consent of Austria and Prussia receive a King in the person of Louis XVIII.

"Men of consequence assert, that the French Emperor has proposed to the courts of Vienna, Petersburg, and Berlin, the following new petitions:—Austria to have the Inn quarter (without prejudice to Bavaria); the Archduke Charles, as Grand Master of the Teutonic Order, to have the title of Elector, and all the possessions of the order of Malta, in Germany (which is to be entirely suppressed, as the English are masters of the island of Malta,) besides the two Prussian principalities in Franconia, of Anspach and Bareuth. Prussia is to have Hanover; and the city of Ersort, with its district, is to be ceded by Prussia to Saxe-Weimar, along with the Eichfield.

Lord Grenville and Mr. Pitt.

The removal of Mr. Addington from power, and the means by which he was forced to retire have already caused much animadversion, and every thing that tends to throw light on that transaction, will be read with interest by the public. In this view the subjoined letter from Lord Grenville to Mr. Pitt, will be held an historical document hereafter, when the scenes of the present day will be viewed with less passion than they now can. It seems to be admitted by all, that Mr. Addington has passed the ordeal of the late changes with an increase of character. Whether his successor has not sunk in the same proportion we shall not now inquire. Mr. Addington's conduct has passed the ordeal of the late changes with an increase of character. Whether his successor has not sunk in the same proportion we shall not now inquire. Mr. Addington's conduct has proved him to be a man who will not push down Parliament by the weight of the crown, or hunt the crown into his toil by the means of parliament; who will not set prerogative against privilege, or privilege against prerogative; who *does* care "whether he kill CASSIO, or CASSIO him;" and to whom all means are *not* equal that promote his end. With respect to the persons who deserted that Gentleman the instant he abdicated office: those impartial who can see no distinction between "*Trojan* and *Tyrian*," to whom, whether virtuously governing, or honestly voting, Pitt and Addington, and Fox and Buckhorse, are alike indifferent—as to this description of crawling creatures, maggots of our civil system, it is best to let them travel on to that sure oblivion which will preserve their memory, about as long as that of the horses on which they ride.

(COPY.)

"MY DEAR P—, May 8th, 1804.

"I have already apprised you that all the persons to whom, at your desire. I communicated what passed between us yesterday, agree with me in the decided opinion, that we ought not to engage in the administration which you are now employed in forming.

We should be sincerely sorry, if by declining this proposal, we should appear less desirous than we must always be, of rendering to his Majesty, to the utmost of our power, every service of which he may be graciously pleased to think us capable.—No consideration of personal ease or comfort; no apprehension of responsibility, nor reluctance to meet the real situation into which the country has been brought have any weight in this decision; nor are we fettered by any engagements on the subject either expressed or implied; we rest our determination solely on our strong sense of the impropriety of our becoming parties to a system of government, which is to be formed at such a moment as the present, on a principle of exclusion.

"It is unnecessary to dwell on the mischiefs which have resulted from placing the great offices of government in weak and incapable hands. We see no hope of any effectual remedy for these mischiefs but by uniting in the public service "as large a proportion as possible of the weight, talents, and "character, to be found in public men of all de-"scriptions, and without any exception." This opinion I have already had occasion to express to you in the same words, and we have for some time past been publicly acting in conformity to it; nor can we, while we remain impressed with that persuasion, concur in defeating an object for which the circumstances of the present times afford at once so strong an inducement, and so favourable an occasion.

"An opportunity now offers, such as this country has seldom seen, for giving to its government in a moment of peculiar difficulty, the full benefit of the sevices of all those, who by the public voice and sentiment, are judged most capable of contributing to its prosperity and safety. The wishes of the public on this subject are completely in union with its interests, and the advantages, which not this country alone, but all Europe, and the whole civilized world, might derive from the establishment of suah an administration, at such a crisis, would probably have exceeded the most sanguine expectations.

"We are certainly not ignorant of the difficulties which might have obstructed the signal accomplishment of such an object, however earnestly pursued. But when in the very first instance all trial of it is precluded, and when this denial is made the condition of all subsequent arrangements, we cannot but feel that there are no motives, of whatever description, which could justify our taking an active part in the establishment of a system, so adverse to our deliberate and declared opinions.

"Believe me ever,
"My dear PITT,
"most affectionately your's,
(Signed) "G———."

The following is given in the Oracle, as a summary of the sentiments uttered by Mr. Livingston during his late visit to this country.

"The only country in Europe for a person now to enjoy liberty and happiness is France! It is the seat of hospitality! There are few or no Taxes! The wings of the Clergy are clipped! There is ample securiy for person and property! Between such a country and England there is a very wide difference! The English are a nation of avaricious shop keepers and pettifogging politicians! If any man would wish to witness the powerful effects of the liberal and enlarged views of society, let him repair to France!"

If this be a fair transcript of his conversation, and we have no reason to doubt what appears in that paper, it is more than ever incumbent on certain *Engl h Patriots* who dined with the American Minister, and most probably must have heard these sentiments delivered, to make *amende honorable* to their insulted country.

BRITISH SQUADRON OFF FERROL.

Extract of a letter from an Officer, May 24.

"The French seem to have given over every idea of escape; and now apply themselves entirely to the repair of their ships; whilst we are wearing out ours. The Diamond Frigate sailed this day for the Channel fleet. The Tonnant sails in a few days for the same destination; remain the Northumberland, Admiral Corchoran; Mars, Ganges, Dragon and Spencer. The Phœnix frigate arrived the 16th inst. from Oporto, with 40 men and two midshipmen of the Apollo frigate, wrecked 20 leagues to the southward of that port. They are much maimed and bruised. It appears that the survivors of that melancholy catastrophe remained 79 hours on the fore part of the wreck.

We received yesterday the French papers to the 6th inst. the contents of which are of very little im-

portance. Besides the extracts given in another part of our paper we find the following article from Berlin dated the 26th ult. "The news of the Proclamation of the Emperor of the French has been received here by a courier extraordinary. It has excited the greatest interest, and our Court has manifested the most lively satisfaction at this important event. New letters of credence are, in consequence, about to be sent to our Ambassador at Paris."—All the States of the German Empire have likewise acknowledged the new Sovereign of France, and sent credentials accordingly to their respective Ministers at the Court of Paris.—These circumstances afford an additional corroboration of what we have uniformly stated respecting the present situation of the Continent. It is obvious that Germany has not at present the slightest inclination to go to war with France, and without the co-operation of Germany, the Emperor of Russia, however sincerely disposed he may be to take a decided part against France, will not, in all probability, deem it prudent to enter the hostile field with that Power.—Some further account is given of the proceedings against the conspirators at Paris. Of the condemnation of those unfortunate men no doubt can be entertained; but no confirmation of the execution of of any of them has yet been received.

"On the other hand, we learn from the Banks of the Maine, that a private arrangement has been made between the court of Petersburgh and the French government, consisting of the following heads: 1. The French troops are to evacuate the Electorate of Hanover. 2. They are to quit the territory of the King of Naples. 3. The King of Sardinia is to receive a sufficient Indemnity. 4. The Elector of Baden shall receive a satisfaction for the inroad of the French troops into his territory. —5. The concerns of the German empire shall henceforth be conducted at Vienna."

The Russian Gentleman who arrived in town on Saturday, and whose arrival is affected to be doubted by some of our contemporaries, dined with Sir Joseph Banks on Tuesday, accompanied by the Russian officer, who arrived about a fortnight ago.

The French Tribunate met on the 2d, and after some business of mere form had been expedited, adjourned fine die. It is to be observed, that the term Monsieur, instead of citizen, was applied, in speaking of the different Members.

The diplomatic connections between England and the States of Bavaria and Wirtenberg, have been put an end to in consequence of the disagreeable occurrences which took place at the Courts of Munich and Stutgard produced by the conduct of the British Ministers resident there. The English Ambassadors to those German Courts have been formally recalled. Of those two ministers, one Mr. Spencer Smith, set out for Italy by way of Vienna, and the other is gone to the North of Germany. Mr. Drake arrived, the 16th of May at Berlin from Dresden, and was set down at Mr. Jackson's from wence he has, most probably, continued his journey to his own country. His stay at Dresden was shortened, we understand, by some difficulties that the presence of this minister experienced on the part of the Government of the Elector of Saxony.

LATEST FROM EUROPE,
By the brig UNION, capt. Thomas, in 43 days, arrived at Philadelphia.

LONDON, June 19.

Last night a very long debate took place on the Defence bill; and at five o'clock in the morning, a division took place —For the bill, 265—Against it, 223—Majority 42. Thus, after efforts almost unexampled, the minister only has a majority of 42!

Mr. Pitt took occasion to state repeatedly, that he would not retire, whatever might be the fate of the bill. The tone and manner of this bravado most evidently disgusted the sober and reflecting men of all sides. We think it not only disgusting, but alarming, after the strange revolution which Europe has lately exhibited, and France has seen consummated.

While Mr. Pitt's friends were in the lobby, he intimated that the third reading of the bill was intended for this day. He at the same time stated, that as the debate had been so long protracted, an early division might be expected. He cannot detain any longer the generals, admirals and captains, that have been sent for.

An Overland dispatch has been received at the India house, with important intelligence of the farther operations against the Lajah Perar. The division of the army under General Stephenson in Decembes last, besieged and took by storm the Fort Gyalgur. The loss on our side was considerable.

The numbers were:

European & Subsidiaries	5 killed	50 wounded.
Native	8	ditto—51 ditto.
Total	13	110

The number of guns taken, amount to 52.

Accounts have likewise been received, stating that peace was signed on the 30th December, on very advantageous terms. Among other acquisitions, the company are to retain Baroach, in the maritime province of the Guzzerat.

A French privateer which had made a great number of prizes, was captured by a man of war 74 guns, with another ship in company in the Bay of Bengal.

Mr. Drake and family, have arrived at Harwich in the packet that brought over the last Hamburgh mails.

June 20.

The contending parties in the House of Commons displayed the utmost exertion of their powers on Monday night. The nation looked to the event as a kind of criterion by which they were to determine on the future government of the country: and according to the result of it, the public mind expected to attain some degree of certainty as to the party to whom the administration of public affairs at this important crisis, would be entrusted The debate, as it might be expected, branched off into a subject which, though not the direct object of consideration, naturally enough presented itself to the attention of the house. This was the late change in his majesty's ministers. The subject was introduced in a manner not altogether expected. Mr. Canning assumed a degree of importance which it required, as it received, the chastening hand of Mr. Sheridan. It has been said that Mr. Pitt would, with all the influence of his authority, find it a matter of no small difficulty to keep some of his colleagues from being indisposed to each other; and this appears from the small degree of consideration with which Lord Hawkesbury is treated by Mr. Canning. Indeed, after the opinion given of the noble lord by that gentleman, we cannot very well reconcile the probability of their remaining in office together. The minister had considerable difficulties to encounter. It must, indeed, be acknowledged that the period when he reassumed the helm of power, is pregnant with them. The opposition pessess a formidable character, both as to talents and number; nor is it to be supposed that their vigilance will be lulled asleep, or their activity suspended. We may, therefore look forward to an occasional scene, at leàst, of parliamentary contest.

Last night the bill was read a third time, and passed without a division.

June 14.

Mr. Livingston, the American missionary, mentioned lately so often in the public prints, took *French leave* of London, about five o'clock on Friday morning, not on Saturday, as generally reported. Those who believe that he did not receive *a bint* from some person connected with our government, that his speedy absence would be acceptable, need only to recollect that Mr. Livingston had made arrangements for short visits to Norfolk, &c. &c. when they will entertain sentiments of a very different nature.

Mr. Livingston came hither for the professed purpose of a final settlement of the loan to the United States, to enable them to complete the purchase of the cession of Louisiana on the part of Bonaparte, to the Americans. The secret object, however, of his mission, was to attempt the raising of a loan for Bonaparte, to aid him in defraying the vast sums requisite for his coronation, &c. &c. It may be curious to learn, that, notwithstanding the vague declamation and peculiar boasting of the French government, the national treasury is nearly empty.—Incredible sums have been drained from it for the purpose of bribing and cajoling all the great officers, both civil and military, who have exerted their authority for the elevation of Bonaparte and his family.

With regard to the pacific disposition indicated by the French goverment through the medium of Mr. Livingston, it may or may not be true; but we have no hesitation in observing, that if the former were sincere in their professions, some other mode, of more direct add unequivocal nature, would have been adopted. (Star.)

It will be seen by our parliamentary report, that the new MINISTER's majority in the House of Commons is reduced to 28. Though actually beaten in the first division by six, it is the last division which is the proper subject of public interest; because, not having taken place till near eleven o'clock, the two sides mustered in great force, as the numbers demonstrate, there being 214 on the ministerial side, and 186 on that of the opposition. According to the alledgments of the latter, the minister "can do no more;" whilst they assert that on Monday, they will have a complete victory. Mr. Fox during the division, addressed the members in the lobby, exhorting their attendance on Monday, when, he said, a debate on the principle and all the parts of the bill would take place, and a division upon either of two stages, which left them the discretion of a further effort, if the enemies of the obnoxious measure should not finally succeed on that day.—This address of Mr. Fox was received with unusual acclamation, and an evident confidence of carrying their point. There are undoubtedly many circumstances in favor of this sanguine hope; for, besides, that nothing falls so fast as a falling minister, the names are mentioned of many of the oldest friends of Mr. Fox (such as Mr. Hussey, member for Salisbury, Mr. Curwen for Carlisle, Sir C. Bunbury, &c.) who have not yet voted, and, it is said, are sure to attend on Monday. It is added too, that some of those who supported Mr. Pitt in the previous stages (such as Sir William Dolben) are ultimately to vote against the bill. All votes of this description tell double. Upon the whole, it is obvious that the minister's situation is most perilous; for although he may gain some farther strength by Monday, it seems pretty evident that the parliamentary torrent is against him; whilst at court, after supporting the king's favorite minister, it cannot be supposed that his footing is firm. Clear as we are, and shall always be, of absolute party spirit, there are two observations which obviously present themselves to every reflecting mind—the first is, that a decisive majority of the representatives of England have declared against a measure, which may nevertheless become the law of the land; the second is, that Mr. Pitt *comes in*, to carry on the government, with a much smaller majority than that which suggested to Mr. Addington's constitutional sense of duty, to *go out*.

Private letters from Vienna, date May 23, say:—"You may depend upon it as a fact, that all our troops, except those in Italy, have been ordered by our sovereign to hold themselves ready to form three different grand encampments. The emperor and archduke Charles will inspect them: and they are to remain encamped for three months. One of these camps is preparing near Prague, the other near Pest; and though the plan for the third is not fixed, it is supposed to be on the frontiers of Bavaria."

It is reported, that a commercial treaty has been concluded between the French and Portuguese governments.

"Sir Sydney Smith has given up the command, in consequence of bad health. The present commander is Lord Wm. Stuart, of the Crescent. The heavy ships are continually at anchor at the distance of about seven or eight miles N. N. E. from Ostend, while the smaller vessels cruize about to watch the motions of the enemy. There appears to be a very great number of vessels in Ostend harbor, but lately they have made no movement. On Sunday night, eleven brigs got into Boulogne, from the eastward. A number of the enemy's smaller craft are expected from Flushing the first easterly wind, under convoy of a heavy frigate.

"June 13.—We are in great hopes that the Flushing and Ostend flotillas will now venture out, as they are all ready. There are a great many vessels at Ostend, but few of them of any force."

DOVER, June 13.

There was a great deal of firing as I came along he coast. It proceeded from Boulogne, but was by no means so heavy as on former occasions —This afternoon it recommenced with increased violence, but has since subsided. It is most likely that some of our vessels got rather too close in land, and were becalmed and that the batteries were firing upon them. We can now see our squadron lying at anchor off Boulogne, but the French land is scarcely invissible."

PARIS, June 7.

Copy of a letter from General Moreau to the Grand Judge, Minister of Justice, enclosing his letter to the First Consul.

"CITIZEN MINISTER,

"I send you herewith annexed, a letter for the First Consul. I beg you, when you transmit it to him, to engage him to read it with the greatest attention. I make no doubt but he will appreciate the situation in which I am placed, and hasten to pronounce on my fate.

"I beg you, Citizen Minister, to accept the assurance of the most distinguished consideration, with which I am,

(Signed) "The General, MOREAU."

The Grand Judge's Reply.

"This evening at 11 o'clock, Citizen General Moreau, I laid your letter of this day before the First Consul. His heart was affected in a lively manner, by the rigorous measures which the safety of the State have prescribed him.

"At your first interrogatory, when the conspiracy and your being implicated therein, were not yet denounced to the first authorities and to all France, he had charged me, if you had shewn a wish to that effect to bring you before him that very moment, you might have contributed to draw the State out of the danger in which it still continued.

"Before I let justice take its course, I would by a second interrogatory, assure myself if there were no possibility to separate your name from this odious affair. You have not given me any opportuty to do so.

"Now that the juridicial proceedings are began, the law requires, that no paper, whether for or against you, should be withdrawn from the Judges, and the government has ordered me to annex your letter to the proceedings.

(Signed) "REGNIER."

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1804.

Richmond, Wednesday, 15th August, 1804.

DIED—in this city, on Sunday last, at the house of Mrs. Whitaker, in the 29th year of her age, Miss ANNE G. C. GOODSON, after a most distressing and painful illness, of more than seven months. The patient and pious serenity of mind, with which she bore, so long, such trying affliction; and the christian composure and resignation, with which she received, and obeyed, the summons of that solemn, awful messenger, whose call none can avert, even for a moment, ought to leave an impressive lesson on the minds of us all, of the inestimable value and comfort, of an early, religious education; for such this most amiable young lady received, under the maternal care and attention of a near relation—one of the best of women—and in whose arms it may be almost said, she expired. In the death of this much beloved fair one, the younger part of her sex have lost a pattern of real goodness, excellence and worth; for she possessed in a very high degree, all those qualities and virtues, which will ever add lustre and dignity to the female character, and which ought to be the constant object of *all*, to acquire. In sweet, meekness of temper; in chaste and refined sentiment; and in elegant and engaging manners, with an understanding well cultivated, and a heart of amiable sensibility, ever overflowing with tenderness and gratitude towards her very many friends, and with benevolence towards the unfortunate of all classes, and which was always devoted to truth, sincerity and the purest friendship—she was equalled but by few, and surpassed by none, of her sex. She has left two deserving brothers to bewail the loss of an only sister;—and never had brothers more real cause to lament such a loss—for in her affections, and in discharging her duty towards them, she was most exemplary.

We may correctly say, of this very deservedly lamented girl, in the language of the elegant Collins, that she was

"Belov'd till life could charm no more;
"And mourn'd till pity's self be dead."

DIED—in England, Mr. Hesseltine, the king's proctor, possessed of a fortune of 200,000l. by his own professional acquirement. There are numerous candidates to succeed him in office, which in time of war has netted the possessor 20,000l. per. annum.

☞ Want of room compels us to omit giving publicity to *The Invisible Rambler*,

Price of Stocks, London, June 20.

3 per cent. Red. An. 55 1-4 1-8 1-4
4 per cent. 72 7-8 1-2 5-5
5 per cent. 1797, 95 1-2 3-4 3-8
Omnium, 3 3-4 prem.
Consols for account 56 3-4 5-8 3-4

Important Communication.—We are authorised by the collector of customs to state, that he has received a letter from the hon. Robert Smith, secretary of the navy, notifying him, that the president of the United States has deemed it expedient to send to the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, gun boat, No. 1, under the command of leut. commandant John Powell. That another gun boat will in a few days be sent to our coast, and that arrangements have been made for building a gun boat at Charleston and another at Savannah.

The protections which will be thus given, as well to the revenne, as to all vessels whatever, whether neutral or American, against the aggressions of the armed vessels of any nation whatever, within the territorial jurisdiction of the United States, cannot fail to be highly gratifying and satisfactory.

Pirates, whether found within or beyond our jurisdictional limits, will be taken and brought into port. Other laws of the United States can and will be effectually executed. (*Charleston Courier.*)

From London papers to June 19.

It is said that the British have made an attempt to negociate a treaty with Dessalines, and wished to be put in possession of the Mole; but the demands of the Haytian General were so excessive that the English would not comply with them.

Prince Esterhazy, appointed by the emperor of Germany to congratulate Bonaparte on his accession to the Imperial dignity, has refused to accept the appointment, and no other nobleman has been nominated in his stead.

Accounts from Paris to June 14, say, that the emperor Napoleon and his brother, voted in the council of state for pardoning all the lately convicted "conspirators," but that a majority of the members were for their execution; and that Bonaparte left the council with tears in his eyes, at the ill success of his merciful efforts!

The emperor of the French was preparing to visit his ports on the coast.

A conspiracy is stated to have been lately discovered and frustrated, which had for its object the murder of Louis XVIII.

An article from Hamburgh, states, that Prussia has declared that the Russian demand for satisfactions for the violation of the German territory, by the arrest of the Duke D'Enghien, was so reasonable, that he should support it with all his interest and power.

The Russian charge des affaires, who was leftin Paris after Comte Marcow's recall from that embassy, is arrived in London.

The French have succeeded in effecting the removal of the late Neapolitan prime minister, who was friendly to the British.

A report from Italy, mentions that the Porte has consented that the British shall occupy Egypt during the war.

All the British subjects in the Pope's territory and Legborn have been arrested and imprisoned, under French orders.

Mr. Drake, the late minister at Munich, arrived in England, June 17.

June 17, dispatches were received in England from Admiral Nelson. No mention of a battle.

It was whispered in England, that some distinguished person was to be impeached.

A brother of Lord Ranelagh, a naval officer, has been condemned to be shot for striking his superior officer; but has been recommended to mercy.

NEW-YORK, August 9.

The ship Eugenia, which arrived at this port last evening from Bordeaux, was captured on Saturday off the Hook by the British ship of war Leander, and ordered for Halifax. On Monday she bore away for N. London with the wind at S. E. to procure a supply of sails and provisions. She reached New-London about 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning, having an American pilot on board.—The captain and mate went on shore: and the custom-house officer, with 22 men, going on board, retook her, without any resistance being made by the prise master.

A letter from the Isle of France, dated May 6th, says, "All the privateers except two have been taken, and those two have taken nothing of consequence; but there are still two frigates cruizing, and those in harbour are fitting with all expedition. Coffee 17 to 17 1-4."

Extract of a letter from Gibralter, dated June 6th 1804, to a gentleman in Boston.

"By an American vessel, arrived yesterday, the capt. has made a deposition that on passing Toulon he saw the English and French fleets engaging. The American Consul has since had a letter, and it is reported, that the British have totally defeated the French, and taken eight sail of the line. Though the intelligence is not completely satisfactory, it is generally believed, that there has been an action."

We think it proper to observe, that in another letter, received by the same conveyance, and dated at the same place and moment, no mention is made of this event. What degree of truth therefore is to be attached to this news, we know not.—Time must determine.

August 11.

The ship Rambler, capt. Thomas S. Rich, on her passage from Boston to Rotterdam, was run foul of by the ship Cicero, from Liverpool, for this port, in the night of the 26th ult. and sunk almost immediately. The crew had just time to preserve themselves by getting on board the Cicero.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9.

The brig Union, capt. Thomas, arrived last night, after a passage of 45 days from London. The papers brought by this vessel are to the 19th of June, and it is said, that there is a large packet on board, supposed to be from our legation near the court of St. James's, directed to the honorable James Madison, secretary of state.

The valuable library of the late Dr. Preston, bequeathed by him to the Library Company of Philadelphia, is on board this vessel.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS, JUNE 19.

"We regret the necessity of so frequently calling the attention of the constituted authorities to the inexecution of the laws; there exists in this city a variety of abuses which endanger the lives of the citizens; under such circumstances, to be silent would be criminal. To enumerate all the abuses which exist, would occupy a greater proportion of our paper than we can devote to that subject.—For the present, we shall confine ourselves to the mention of those scenes of riot which take place on the levee every Sunday. Any person a spectator of those scenes would conclude that we were in a state of anarchy.—Not less than twenty persons, were, with clubs, sticks of wood, &c. laid prostrate on the ground, at one time on Sunday last, many of whom were accidentally passing the street. If there were no lives lost, it is not the police of the city we are to thank; should these disorders continue unchecked; we may expect to see the streets flow with the blood of the citizens. A patrole of half a dozen men would be sufficient to prevent these evils. If some measures are not speedily taken, we must arm in our own defence, and owe our safety to our courage."

THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF
Messrs. Wiedemeyer and Bogatch.

THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, AUGUST 18,
Will be presented, (for the last time this season) the much admired Comedy *of*
The SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

End of the Play,
GRAND MILITARY MUSIC,
On the Stage, assisted by Amateurs—consisting of *Clarinets, Flutes, Bassoon, French-horn, Tambour de Bass and Drum.*

To which will be added, the Musical Farce *of*
The AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

☞ Tickets to be had as usual—Price One Dollar. Doors to be opened at 6, and performance to begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

WHEREAS my wife EDY HOUSLAND, has left my bed and board without any just cause; this is therefore to caution the public against crediting her on my account, as I will not pay any debt of her contracting after this date.
JAMES HOUSLAND.
August 14th, 1804. 3t*

A Runaway in the City Jail.

A NEGRO man about 47 or 8 years of age, and nearly 6 feet high, was lately committed to jail as a runaway, by the name of *Ignatius Butler*, with a counterfeit free paper. He says his real name is *William Stewart*, and belongs to the representatives of Mr. Richard Craven of Rockingham county, near Henry Miller's iron works. Mr. Craven bought him of William Waters of Madison county. He says Mr. Craven, in a speculating trip to the Jersies about 16 years ago, died there of the small pox. It was at this time that he eloped from his master's service, and has been travelling about in this state and Maryland ever since, in the several occupations of mill-wright, carpenter and shoemaker—in the two last he was chiefly employed while with Craven. Mr. Craven left two sons—*Michael*, the elder, and *William*. Michael had very red hair, and he believes they are both alive in Rockingham county. He further says, that his master was intimately acquainted with Maj. M'Dowell, a magistrate who lived within 7 or 8 miles of him.—The representatives of Craven are requested to come for him, and proving their claim to him, he will be delivered upon payment of fees and this advertisement, by
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper City Jail.
Richmond, June 20, 1804. law4w.

A Runaway in the City Jail.

COMMITTED as a runaway, by the name of JACK DENNIS, a slender Negro Man, of 21 or 22 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches and an half high, no flesh marks perceivable, wears ear-bobs, has good teeth, and dressed like a sailor. He says his name is *John Brown*, is a free-man, and born at Little York, Pennsylvania, and has two brothers, Ephraim and Benjamin Brown—the former, a house-carpenter, in *Baltimore*; the latter, a shoemaker at *Alexandria* in this state—and that he has commonly used the water for a livelihood. He will be sold as a slave, according to law, unless claimed by his owner, or sufficient proof of *freedom* shall be exhibited in due time to prevent it.
WILLIAM ROSE, Keeper.
May 15th, 1804. law12w*

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Milners and William Hay. *Defts.*

THE defendants, representatives of James Milners not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

The Representatives of James Cobbs, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

James Bridges and Robert Cunningham, *Defts.*

THE defendant Jas. Bridges not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plaintiff,*

And

Reuben Coleman, *Defendant.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper of the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Williamson Byrd, & —— ——, Defendants.

THE defendant Williamson Byrd not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

And

Peter Legrand, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, c. c.

United States of America, 5th Circuit,
Virginia District, May term, 1804.

Scott and Company, *Plaintiffs,*
AGAINST
John & George Scott, and George Hyatt, *Defendants.* } *In Chancery.*

THE defendants John and George Scott not having entered their appearance and given security according to a rule of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this district: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next term, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the newspapers published in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted up at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, J. BLAGROVE, D. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Rev'd. James Ogilvie, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

David Wright, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

William Thompson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

James Scott, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Robert Hughes, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. Plaintiff,

AND

Joseph Hardaway and Christopher McConnico, Defendants.

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly, and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, P. TINSLEY, C. C.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lodowick Tuggle, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Job Johnson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Lawrence Smith, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Drewry Yeoman, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of the court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden in Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

John Ogilby, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Robert Haskins, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Thomas Burton, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

Between

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

And

Charles Patteson, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, *It is ordered*, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Aiken, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and giving security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, June 5th, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

——— Bibb, widow of William Bibb, deceased, representatives of the said William Bibb, Christopher McConnico and Robert C. Beasley, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

The Representatives of William Calland, *Defts.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

James Atwood, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Patterson Bullock, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and giving security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Philemon Byrd, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.

Virginia:

At a Superior Court of Chancery, holden at the Capitol in the city of Richmond, the 5th day of June, 1804,

BETWEEN

James Hopkirk, surviving partner of Alexander Spiers, John Bowman & Co. *Plt.*

AND

Walters Dunn, *Deft.*

THE defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this country: On the motion of the plaintiff, by his counsel, It is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the first day of the next September term, and answer the bill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy—Teste, PETER TINSLEY, c. c.